THE

Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A ſhort Account of the moſt conſiderable News, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Edinburgh, Tueſday October 2, 1722.

From the Evening Poſt, Sept. 27.

Since our Laſt arrived a Mail from Holland, and one from France.

Smirna, Auguſt 4.

WE have received Advice from Perſia, that the Sophy, after having been defeated by the Rebellious Merweys, found Means to raiſe another Army, the Command of which he gave to his Son, who coming up with Merweys, had the Good Fortune to beat him; after that Victory the Rebels entirely deſerted their Leader, who will ſcarce be able to eſcape, being purſued on all Sides.

Moſcow, Auguſt 28, Some Days ago a Prieſt was executed here, purſuant to a Sentence of the Synod; 'tis ſaid, the Crime for which he ſuffered is, That he neglected to acquaint the Court, with the Confeſſion of another Prieſt, who declared to him ſome treaſonable Intentions; he had his Tongue pull'd out, his Head cut off, and his Body burnt to Aſhes: Beſides the Crime mentioned, he was alſo accuſed of Hereſy. We expect other publick Executions this Week, three Wheels being already put up for that Purpoſe.

Turin, September 16. On the 7th Inſtant this Court received by an Expreſs diſpatched from Paris, by Count Virmond our Ambaſſador, the Guarantee of what is ſtipulated in the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, in Favour of the King of Sardinia.

Moſcow, September 11. We have no News as yet of the Arrival of our Emperor at Terky, having received no Courier from Aſtracan, ſince we had the firſt Account of the Departure of his Majeſty from thence with his Fleet.

Paris, September 16. 'Tis ſaid the Abbot Bignon is exiled, but we do not hear on what Account: The 25th Inſtant the King having ventured his Royal Perſon too far at the Siege of the Fort, was taken Priſoner, and obliged to pay 2000 Crowns for his Ranſom. The Count de Morville ſets out next Week for the Congreſs of Cambray.

Bruſſels, October 1. Here is an uncertain Report, that the Pretender is paſſed through Liege.

From

The Continuation of what we had in our laſt.

Upon this Bottom it preſently appears, that being in Place or out of Place ſignifies nothing to the Patriotiſm of a Man; tho' it may, to his Good or ill Humour. A Perſon in a Poſt, may in the higheſt Poſt, have as good a Title to the Name of Patriot, as one who never was in one even of the leaſt. If he performs the Duty of it with punctual Honour; if he has a conſtant Regard to the Rights and Happineſs of his Fellow-ſubjects; and makes uſe of his Power in it, only to guard and preſerve what is committed to him; leſſen the Burthens of his Country as much as the Security of it will permit; and to extend and continue down all its Advantages and Bleſſings as ſafely as poſſible: This is the Patriotiſm of Men in Power; by which they can merit the Title of True Patriots, perhaps much more than any under them And certainly, it is ſo much their own Intereſt; and their own Security and Proſperity entirely to depend upon it, eſpecially in the critical Circumſtances of our preſent Situation; that their Enemies themſelves, even whilſt they think them guarded by their own Intereſt, give a Sort of Teſtimony to them, that their own Advantage and Duty being now ſo plainly united, and ſo inſeparably the ſame, they cannot be ſo blind as not to ſee it, or ſo neglectful of themſelves, as not to regard it.

But as all Power naturally intoxicates the Brain, and, without great Care, puts a falſe Biaſs upon the Minds, not diminiſhing but encreaſing Men's Paſſions, and often boiling them up into the Head; and as the beſt Men may be miſled by Thoſe whom they are often forced to depend upon, as well as miſtaken thro' the natural Weakneſs of their own Underſtandings; the Patriotiſm of Others will certainly very well ſhew it ſelf in being upon the Guard; in ſifting and trying whatever is propoſed to them; in acting as the Good of their Country, and not meerly as the Will of Others, requires them; and in keeping as great a Diſtance from a ſervile Homage to Power, as from a determined Averſion to every Thing propoſed by thoſe, whoſe Office both capacitates and obliges them to offer what may be for the great Advantage and Security of the Public.

How little therefore have many of the late Pretenſions to do with true Patriotiſm? As to the Declaration, indeed, againſt coming into any Poſt or Office, I always take it for granted that there are ſome Words to be underſtood in all ſuch Profeſſions, to make the Sentence compleat: And that the Declarer always means what he ſays, with ſome ſuch Qualification as this. *Unleſs a Poſt be offered him*, or, *ſuch a Poſt as he likes, and eſteems honourable for himſelf to accept of.* This I am ſure of, that we meet with but few voluntary Reſigners of profitable Poſts; and fewer ſtill ſo raſh in their publick ſpirited Anger, as to reſign, before they have obtained for themſelves and their Dependants almoſt every Thing they can wiſh for. And this puts them very much on a Level with thoſe who ſtill keep in.

But if it were not almoſt ridiculous to be ſerious upon this Head, it might juſtly be ſaid to be a greater Mark of a true Patriot to accept than to refuſe to ſerve in a Place. For as long as there are Places and Offices of Profit and Truſt, and and theſe muſt be poſſeſſed and executed by ſome or other; and upon the due Execution of theſe depends a great deal of the Happineſs and Security of the Publick; ſhall not Men, who feel how much they burn with the Love of their Country more than their Neighbours, put themſelves into a Capacity of ſerving it; when they muſt either do this, or leave theſe Offices all to others, whom they are reſolved to think of as Enemies to their Country, from the Moment of their taking Poſ-

ſeſſion

ſeſſion of their own Virtue (which is the only Objection againſt it) or any Imagination, that, upon the poor Conſideration of an Office, they can be induced to act any Thing againſt their Country. And all will agree, that it will be much more honourable for a Gentleman to follow the Dictates of true Patriotiſm in all his Conduct, if the Caſe ſhould ever happen ſo, as to hazard the Loſs of a good Poſt which he actually poſſeſſes, than to lie under the Suſpicion of oppoſing thoſe in Power, meerly becauſe he is not in a Place, or in order to be invited into one.

There is another Point alſo, which in Prudence will be conſidered, and that is, that Gentlemens Reſolutions of this ſort don't always continue in the ſame Vigour; and then, when the *Mollia Tempora* come and the lucky Opportunity of ſerving their Country, and accepting of a Place, appears more plain and inviting than before, their former raſh Declarations fly in their Faces. One whole Speeches on that Head thro' the Courſe of ſome Years had been very conſiderable, was at laſt (not with great Difficulty) prevailed upon to accept of ſomething. His Honour was indeed a little reflected upon, and perhaps a little wounded: And his Friends were forced to have Recourſe to a Piece of Wit to ſalve it, and heal the Wound. And ſo it all ended in this miſerable Joke, that he had indeed declared zealouſly againſt taking a Place; but that he had not now broke his Word, or acted at all contrary to that Declaration; for he had taken only Half a Place. But indeed it was a Half, that was better than moſt of the whole Places in the King. And, I remember very well, when I my ſelf was firſt choſe into Parliament, I was fired with the publick ſpirited Diſcourſes of ſeveral Gentlemen; and in order to carry on glorious Deſigns, we agreed, about ſix or eight of Us, to meet in a private Club to fortify our ſelves in our Oppoſition. But I ſoon found my Error in judging of Patriots. For ſuch was then, and ſuch, I fear, always will be, the poor Policy of Courts, that I quickly perceived firſt One of them, who was the Loudeſt of the Company, called to an Office, and prevailed upon to accept it; and then a Second, and then a Third; and ſo on, till by Degrees I found my ſelf the only Perſon without an Office; and then I ſaw a little into the Meaning of ſuch Meetings *in Terrorem*, and have been ſick of them ever ſince.

I mention theſe Things particularly as Leſſons to the Unexperienced, that they may learn from what has been, what will be; and that ſuch high Declarations are chiefly to amuſe and allure the unguarded; but mean nothing leſs than what the Words, in the firſt Sound of them, ſeem to import.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt.

Paris, Sept. 30. N. S. On the 27th the Beſiegers of the Fort Montrevil, made themſelves Maſters of the covered Way. The ſame Day a Detachment of black Musketeers eſcorting a Convoy of Proviſions, were attacked in the Village of Viroflee by a Detatchment of Gray Musketeers, who were obliged to retire without doing any Thing; but as they entered a Coppice near the Fort, the Convoy was again attacked and taken by a Detachment of Foot ſupported by the Musketeers who had ac-

attack'd it before Monſieur de Clavelus, was thereupon ſummoned to ſurrender the Fort; but he inſiſted upon a very unuſual Term, viz. That the Beſigers ſhould give him a better Government; which however, 'tis thought will be complied with, becauſe he muſt beat a Parley to Night. The King has been very Active in this Siege, for the ill Weather could not hinder his Majeſty from being on Horſeback three or four Hours every Day in the Camp.

London, September 25. The Additionol Work to the Backſtairs of St. James's Palace, as alſo the painting, &c. in other Places are finiſhing with Expedition againg the King's Return, which 'tis thought will be next Sunday come S'enight.

This Day ſeveral of the Nobility will ſet out for New-market to ſee the Horſe Races. The King will not be there, but his Majeſty's Plate will be run for the 4th of next Month.

Diſpoſitions are made for the Trial of the State Priſoders committed for High Treaſon, one of which we are informed has made ſome Diſcovetes of that execrable Plot contrived againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Sunday laſt, the Biſhop of Norwich, by Reaſon of the Illneſs of the Biſhop of London, ordained ſeveral Prieſts and Deacons for his Lordſhip at the Tabernacle of St. Martin's in the Field's.

It's ſaid, that when Mr. Lear was on Friday laſt examined at the Cockpit by a Committee of Council, he preſſed very much to be admitted to Bail; aſſuring the Lords that he had no Intention to withdraw himſelf, and to induce them to believe him to be Sincere, offered to give Security to a very great Sum for his Appearance; but inſtead of granting his Requeſt, they enquired of Mr. Compton if the Room wherein he lodged was ſecure, and if not, that he would remove him into one that was ſecurer. in order to prevent his making a ſecond Eſcape: For which Purpoſe, he has a Colonel of the Guards that is upon Duty lying in the next Room to him. It is reported, that he has owned the carrying of ſeveral Letters to the Chevalier and the Duke of Ormond, from a Perſon now in Cuſtody.

From the Whitehall Evening Poſt.

Verſails, September 21. An incredible Number of Perſons are already arrived here from ſeveral Parts to ſee the King's Coronation, which Ceremony remains fixed on the 25th Inſtant.

Paris September 21. The Coach of State which his Majeſty will make uſe of on the Day of his Coronation, is certainly the fineſt that ever was ſeen in Europe. A vaſt Multitude of ſeveral Nations, flock daily to Rheims, where Lewis XIV. was crowned 70 Years ago, in the Month of June. The Prince of Mirandola and the Duke of Liria, Son to the Duke of Berwick are alſo gone hence to Rheims. This Week the Ambaſſador and the Lord Whitworth, the Britiſh Plenipotentiary, went from Verſailles to regulate all Matters relating to the opening of the Cambray Congreſs, which had been done before now, if the Cardinal du Bois had not been indiſpoſed and haraſſed with a Multiplicity of Foreign Affairs. 'Tis certain his Eminency will be declared Protector of the India Company.

Bruſſels, September 27. This Court has not yet thought fit to take off the Prohibition of Commerce between France and the Auſtrian Netherlands.

London, September 25. It was thought the Camp would break up this Week, but we are now told it will not till the Beginning of next; and that only the Horſe will even decamp, but that the Foot will continue ſometime longer.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Sept. 27.

Tauris in Perſia, May 12. We have received from Aſtracan the welcome News, that one of the Sons of the abdicated King of Perſia, having aſſembled an Army, had attacked that of the Rebel Meriweys, in the Month of April, and entirely defeated him; that a great Number of them were ſlain in the Attack; and that many had forſaken him after the Defeat; that Meriweys himſelf, with the ſhattered Remains of his Army, was driven to a Place called Harardara, which ſignifies in the Perſian Language, *The Thouſand Hills*, a ſtony barren Country, where there is neither Proviſions nor Fuel, and where he is beſet in ſuch a manner that it is not poſſible for him to eſcape, ſo that in a few Days he will be obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion to the Victor.

We have likewiſe Advice, That the Commander in chief of the Georgians had ſain on the Rebels near the Caſpian Sea, whom they called *Laaski*, and who were Maſters of the Provinces of Kleerwan, Zanachin and Jamchin, and obliged them to abandon theſe Provinces.

Lepſick & Dreſden, 'Tis ſaid that an Expreſs, diſpatched by the Regency at Hanover, has arreſted a certain Secretary at Inſpruc, who was going off to the Pretender.

London, Sept. 27. On Tueſday laſt a Warrant was ſent to the High Conſtable of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, requiring him to order his petty Conſtables to make a Return of all the Inn-keepers of the ſaid Liberty; the Horſe-guards, who are to decamp on Monday next, being, as we are informed, to quarter in their Inns during the preſent Conjuncture.

Yeſterday Mr. Fleetwood was taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger in Holborn, as he was going in Coach to Hendon.

From the Flying Poſt, Sept. 27.

Venice, Sept. 18. We hear by a French Tartan from Malta, that the Turkiſh Men of War which lay off that Iſland, are returned by the Grand Seignior's Order, to Conſtantinople.

Rome, Sept. 12. Friday laſt Mr. Caraffa, Secretary to the Congregation for propagating the Chriſtian Faith, acquainted the Pope that Mezzabarba is arrived on the Frontiers of Portugal in his Way from China, with the embalmed Corpſe of the late Cardinal de Tournon, and that he comes with great Complaints againſt the Jeſuites of the Miſſion in China.

The Abbot Tancin, Miniſter of France, has had ſeveral Audiences of the Pope this Week, and Cardinal Spinola, Secretary of State, at whoſe Houſe was the Night before laſt, the Pretender's Miniſter Cardinal Gualtieri; but what paſt at their Conſultations is a perfect Myſtery.

London, Sept. 27. We hear that the Lord North and Gray has been ſeized in a diſguiſed Habit in the Iſle of Wight, going to France.

WYE's *Letter verbatim, September* 27. 1722.

YEſterday arrived a Holland Mail. Letters from Vienna of the 29 Inſtant ſay, That the Emperor will ſet out on the Middle of next Month for Presbourg, to put an End to the Dyet in Hungary, where the Proteſtants have not been able to carry their Point. They add, that Don Emanuel of Portugal with ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction were to ſet out the Day after the Date for Paris, in order to ſee the King's Coronation: Thoſe from Bruſſells Report, That the *Chevalier de St. George* is gone through Liege.

There is an Account from Norwich, that the Scrutiny touching the Election of a Sheriff was carried on with great Heat, between the contending Parties, and we hear that each of them has ſent up Repreſentations of the Proceedings in that Affair to the Government.

Ye-

Yesterday there was a grand Meeting, as mentioned in our Last, at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange: Sir William Joltiff was the Chairman, and made a Speech, setting forth, *That he was surprized to hear, that Attempts should be made upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Citizens, in opposition to the laudable Custom of chooſing the senior Alderman for Lord Mayor; That this Design manifestly tended to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of the City; That the Promoters must be look'd upon to be no Friends to the Government: And therefore hoped, that all those who had at Heart the Peace and Welfare of this City, would give their Votes for Sir* Gerard Conyers *and Sir* Peter Delme, *as being Gentlemen of unblemish'd Characters, and the greatest Traders in the City.* Accordingly the same was agreed to by the Company, which consisted of about 1500 Persons, and concluded with loud Acclamations, and drinking Success to the Election.

On the other hand 'tis argued, *That the Seniority of the Candidates in the Election of a Mayor, has been no Custom Time out of mind; and tho' a sort of Chartel might be pass'd between the Parties, to let the Dignity of the Chair fall in that Succession, yet when another Power has interested it self in the Creation of an Alderman, the Cartel for Election of a Mayor is vacated by that Innovation,*

We hear that the Horse-guards will decamp next Week, and be quartered in the several Inns belonging to the City and Liberties of Westminster, during the present Conjuncture of Affairs.

The Account is true that was mentioned in our last, of Mr. Lear's Wife being seiz'd at Dover. But she was not going to, but coming from France, with a large Packet of Letters, by which 'tis believed, that new and greater Discoveries are brought to Light; It seems, that when she was seized, she knew nothing of her Husband's Confinement.

An Express arrived on Tuesday Night last from the Isle of Wight, with News, That the Lord North and Gray was seiz'd there: We are told, that his Lordship embarked last Saturday at Portsmouth in Disguise, in a Wooler, designing to go to Diep in France. But the Wind taking them short, was obliged to put into Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, where his Lordship went to the House of M—jor H—ms, and lied there privately all Sunday's Night, but being known by the Gardiner of the House, was seiz'd at 8 that Evening, as he was going to reimbark. Yesterday his Lordship's House in great Queen-street was search'd by some of his Majesty's Messengers. The same Day Mr. Fleetwood was taken into Custody in Holborn, as he was going in a Coach to Hendon.

We hear Colonel Mo ton is gone with a Messenger, to bring the Lord North and Grey from the Isle of Wight. Yesterday the Earl of Orrery was taken into Custody of Mr. Gordon, and his Lordship's Examination is expected to be this Night or To-morrow. The Earl of Cadogan has laid before the King an Account of the Number, and State of the Inns in the City and Liberties of Westminister, so that it will be soon known whether the Guards will be quartered in those Inns as reported. Yesterday General Wightman died suddenly at the Bath, of an Apoplexy. A Report runs about the Town, that Mr. Shippen is taken into Custody. This Morning a young Gentleman was seiz'd on Board a Vessel, with a large Packet of Letters, going as 'tis suspected to France, from which Kingdom an Express of great Importance arrived here last Tuesday Night.

Edinburgh, October 2d. Mr. Robert Bennet Advocat, and sometime Dean of that Honourable Faculty, died last Week.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*** The Corn Miln of *Primrose*, with a considerable Quantity of Arable Land and Pasturage, for Horse, Nolt and Sheep, lying within Six Miles of *Edinburgh*, and three Miles of *Dalkieth*, paying of Yearly Rent fourty four Bolls Barley, and Fourty three Bolls Meal, besides Kain and Carriages, is to be set in Tack for a longer or shorter Space, as shall be desired, the Entry to be at *Martimas* next; any Person who inclines to take the same, may enquire at Mr. *Alexander Symmer's* Book-seller, in the *Parliament Closs*, or *Walter Moubray* Tennant in *Primrose*; or *Andrew Bromfield*, Factor for the Viscount of *Primrose*, at the House of *Elphingston*.